

Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1826.

[NO. 79.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, on accommodating terms, all my Houses and Lots in the town of Charlotte, North Carolina, twenty-two in number, four of them comfortably improved, together with my two story dwelling-house and tanyard, all in good repair. Also, a good small farm, convenient to town. Persons who are desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and get good bargains, as I wish to remove to the West in the fall.

WILLIAM RUDISILL.

Charlotte, N. C. March 24, 1826.

Sm89

MAP

Of the State of North-Carolina.

A CORRECT Map of the State in which the residents must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the State lying at a distance from them, as well as those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct MAP OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object, the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person, in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, \$8 each. JOHN MACRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 4664

Subscriptions for the above Map will be received at this office.

Patent Corn-Scheller, A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN-SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in three minutes, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILLS, WM. CORNWELL.

N. B. The price of the Patent Corn-Scheller will be \$11 delivered at the shop, or \$12 delivered at the house of the purchaser.

All persons are cautioned against making, using or vending the above machine in this county, under penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

Charlotte, Jan. 20, 1826. 574f

PALLFOX,

A SUPERIOR JACK, as a foal getter, will stand the ensuing season (ending the first of August), at my stable on Little Sugar Creek, eight miles south-west of Charlotte, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare in foal; the money considered due the first of November next. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either. Any person having put mares to Pallfox the last season, and failed to get mules, shall be entitled to a leap the present season gratis.

LEWIS DINKINS.

March 7, 1826. 10183

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, F. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12 1/2 cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Saddle & Harness Making BUSINESS.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has removed to the building next door to Spencer & Merrill's carriage shop, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

Repairing done on short notice and moderate terms. ROBERT JOHNSON.

April 6, 1826. 3t80

State of North-Carolina, Iredell County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1826.

John Stewart vs. Scire Facias to shew cause why the real estate of the deceased should not be sold to satisfy the plain-deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Stewart, Thomas Leach and his wife, and Moses Stewart, heirs, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the aforesaid defendants appear at the next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in May next, by some attorney of said court, or in person, and file their answer, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment, as to them, pro confesso.

Teste. R. SIMONTON, Clk.

Sm91—price adv. \$4.

In the Press,

AND will shortly be published, Ruffner's Strictures on a book, entitled, "An Apology for the Book of Psalms. By Gilbert McMaster." To which will be added, an Appendix, by the Rev. John M. Wilson.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. April 1, 1826.

A. Joel B. Alexander, Dr. Sirus Alexander, Mrs. Margaret Allison, Sarah Auten, John Allen, Eleazer Alexander, Wm. T. Alexander, Chas. G. Alexander 2, Thomas N. Alexander, Greff Abernathy.

B. Elizabeth Banker, Thomas Barnett, David G. Brandon, John Black, Richard Bartlett, Daniel Bivens 2, Abel Baker, Hiram Baldwin 2, John Barnett, Gen. P. Barringer, Capt. Black 2.

C. Thomas Cooper, Ezeriah Cockburn, Jesse Cathey, Chas. L. Crockett, Elijah Cunningham, Pinkney Caldwell, David Cross, James Cook, William Carson 3, Sarah Carson, James Colten, John Caston, Heuben Cole, Wm. C. Campbell, William Culverhouse, Rev. D. F. Christenbury, James Cunningham.

D. Alexander Davis, A. F. Duncan, Lewis Dinkins, John Dow, Harriet J. Moore, Gen. P. Davidson, James Dunn, Washington Darnell, Allen Davis, Eliza H. Davis.

E. Henry Emerson.

F. William Flinn, John Ferril.

G. John Gibbens, Thomas Gillespie, James Gibbons, Isabella Grier, Samuel Gordon.

H. James M. Hutchison, Abner Hurton, John Hodge, Thomas Houston, David Harry, James C. Harris, John Howell, Abner Hood, James Heath, Samuel Houston, Daniel Hyams, James A. Houston, John P. Hatcher, John Hays, James P. Henderson, Elizabeth Hooks, John Hall.

I. John Ingram, Andrew Jones, Robert Johnson.

K. Thomas Kennedy, William A. Kerr, Ephraim Kendrick, Capt. M. T. C. Kennedy.

L. Samuel Lather, Samuel F. Love.

M. William M'Comb, Stephen Miller, Marks McKibben, John M'Craven, Mrs. Alicia M'Call, Alexander M'Nitt, John M'Farland, John G. Morse, William M'Kee, Alexander M'Kay, Rev. Malcom M'Pherson, John M'Dowell.

N. Jesse Neely, jun.

O. Braley Oates, Nathan Orr, Rebecca Osborn, James H. Osborn, Michael O'Farrell.

P. Thomas I. Polk 3, Mrs. Sarah I. Polk, Chas. B. Polk, Mrs. Mary Polk, Thomas Polk, Joseph P. Prichard, William N. Parks, Capt. Hugh Parks, Stephen Porter, Green Peck, John T. Paschal, Isaac Price.

R. John Rogers, James Robison, Mrs. Amelia Russ, Samuel P. Ripley, Polly Robinson, Alexander Robison, James B. Robertson.

S. William H. Smith, Miss M. A. Spears, Joseph Swaim, Gen. Robert Washington Smith, Benjamin Sloan 2, Mrs. Susannah Sloan, Jas. Spratt, John Sing, William Sharpley, Haris Smith, Elizabeth Stuard, Joseph R. Sample, Robert A. Sample, James Spratt, carpenter, William Sammons, Sheriff of Mecklenburg 2.

T. William Thomas.

W. John Wightsides, John Witherspoon, James Wilson, John Williams, John Wintz 2, Robert Walker, William Weatherspoon, Thomas Winchester, Joseph Winchester, Jonathan Williams, Matthew C. Wallis, Mr. Watson, Elias Watlington, Rev. Samuel Williamson, Benjamin West.

Y. John Yarborough.

WM. SMITH, P. M.

154—3t79

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

POETRY.

SONG.

Go, forget me—why should sorrow
O'er that brow a shadow fling?
Go, forget me—and to-morrow
Brightly smile and sweetly sing:
Smile—though I shall not be near thee:
Smile—though I shall never hear thee:
May thy soul with pleasure shine
Lasting as the gloom of mine.

Like the sun, thy presence glowing,
Clothes the meanest things in light;
And when thou, like him art going,
Lowliest objects fade in night.
All things look'd so bright about thee,
That they nothing seem without thee,
By that pure and lucid mind
Earthly things were too refined.

Go, thou vision wildly gleaming,
Softly on my soul that fell;
Go, for me no longer beaming—
Hope and Beauty, fare ye well!
Go, and all that once delighted
Take, and leave me all benighted;
Glory's burning—generous swell,
Fancy and the Poet's shell.

Political.

From the Carolina Observer.

It is but justice that the principles and measures of President Adams should be fairly stated. Public opinion concerning them can only be correctly formed by a candid examination. In relation to the Panama Mission it is apprehended that some erroneous impressions exist, which a very short statement will remove. It has been alleged that Mr. Adams claimed to himself exclusively the power of originating the Mission without the advice and consent of the Senate, or any aid from the House of Representatives. To support this allegation, reference is made to his message at the opening of the present Session of Congress, and to his message to the Senate, accompanying his nomination of Ministers to Panama. In the former, after stating that an invitation had been given to this country to be represented in a Congress at Panama, his words are, "Ministers on the part of the U. S. will be commissioned to join in those deliberations." Those words appear plain and explicit; and it seems difficult to conceive how they can be misunderstood. It must be allowed that Mr. Adams is acquainted with the provisions of the Constitution relative to Ministerial and other appointments, or he must be far less of a Civilian than even his most inveterate enemies would admit. In these provisions there is no obscurity and no room for mistake, and by them such appointments are to be made "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

But, further, it is universally allowed that Mr. Adams is an accomplished scholar, and his various able discussions evidence that he is perfect master of his vernacular tongue, or, in other terms, that he well understands the import or signification of English words. What then did he mean? what would any man mean by using on such an occasion the words "Ministers will be commissioned?" To commission, is to give legal Power. Legal Power can only be given pursuant to legal provisions. Such provisions in relation to public ministers are expressed in the constitution to be with the "advice & consent of the Senate." Hence then the expression, "Ministers will be commissioned," was most technically correct and proper, being equivalent to Ministers will be nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed.

On an examination of the message to the Senate, it will be equally apparent that Mr. Adams claims no power not necessarily incident to his office and which of course must have been exercised from the very commencement of our government. It should be remembered that the message now under consideration, contains his nomination of Ministers to the Senate for their approbation. Mr. Adams begins by referring to his Message to both Houses of Congress at the commencement of the Session, wherein he mentioned the acceptance of the invitation given by certain South American States to us, to be represented in Congress at Panama, and then adds, "although this measure was deemed to be within the Constitutional competency of the Executive," &c. Now, to what "measure" does the

President refer? most clearly to the acceptance of the invitation and to this only. He does not say the appointment of ministers was deemed to be within the constitutional competency of the Executive, but this "measure," the acceptance of the invitation, was so deemed. No other interpretation can be correctly given to his language, for thus far in this message he had made no allusion to the appointment of ministers, nor does he even say that a Mission had been created, but simply says an invitation had been accepted. That this interpretation is correct is conclusively established by the entire sentence, the part of which is under consideration. The whole sentence is—

"Although this measure was deemed to be within the constitutional competency of the Executive, I have not thought proper to take any step in it before ascertaining that my opinion of its expediency will concur with both branches of the Legislature: first by the decision of the Senate upon the nominations to be laid before them; and secondly by the sanction of both Houses to the appropriations, without which it cannot be carried into effect."

How can any one pretend that the President arrogated to himself the sole power of establishing and conducting this mission after such an explicit disavowal? The concurrence "of both branches of the Legislature," "the sanction of both houses" is to be ascertained, "without which (says Mr. Adams) it cannot be carried into effect."

In his recent messages to the House of Representatives on their call for information, and his proposal for appropriations, he expressly says, "It (the invitation) was, however, as the House will perceive from the correspondence, accepted only upon condition that the nomination of Commissioners for the mission should receive the advice and consent of the Senate. The concurrence of the House to the measure, by the appropriations necessary for carrying it into effect, is a like subject to the free determination, and indispensable to the fulfilment of the intention."

Further, the acceptance of the invitation was originally conditional only. On the 30th of November last, before the message at the opening of Congress and in the very notes accepting the invitation, Mr. Clay says to the three Spanish Ministers who had extended the invitation, "should the Senate of the U. S. now expected to assemble in a few days, give their advice and consent, Commissioners will be appointed." After such declarations and statements, let a candid public decide on the propriety of the severe censure attempted to be attached to the conduct of the President in relation to the Panama Mission.

Should it be alleged it was not competent for the President to accept the invitation, even thus conditionally, it is replied, in the language of Mr. Webster on a recent occasion, "The intercourse of nations would hardly go on, and one great end of an Executive would be defeated, if it could not venture, on proper occasions, to express the views and wishes of the government." Besides, how can the President fulfil the constitutional requirement to nominate ministers and ambassadors to the Senate for their approbation, unless he himself be competent in the first instance (subject, however, to after control) to decide on the public necessity or expediency of a mission or embassy. If he is faithful to his country, he cannot nominate to an embassy unless he believes the public good will be thereby promoted.

The abortive and incongruous opposition to the Administration, in congress, may be well illustrated by the following extract from the Odyssey:—

"As when a heap of gather'd thorns is cast
Now to—now fro—before th' autumnal blast;
Together clung, it rolls around the field,
So roll'd the fleet and so its texture held:
And now the South—and now the North bear sway,
And now the East the foamy floods obey,
And now the West wind whirls it o'er the sea."

Now as these thorns, when disband'd, will inevitably annoy each other, it is a pity that they ever met—and so they will find it.

Some sage politicians have discovered a resemblance between the President and Alexander of Macedon—others have compared him to the Devil, who ensnared all the Adams family—and the Thersites of Roanoke has assimilated him to the race of the Stuarts, fertile in

British revolution and bloodshed. This is all fair. It would be dreadful in this free country not to be able to speak disrespectfully of Magistrates, although St. Paul thought otherwise.

Indulging the same liberty of comparison with others, in our opinion the situation and the character of Mr. Adams are somewhat analogous to that of Ulysses, on his return to Ithaca, and his coming into constitutional possession of the Government. After his opponents (suits Homer calls them) had been overcome, they still kept up an uneasy-shew of opposition, whereupon Minerva thus addressed Jove:—

"Oh power supreme, oh ruler of the whole,
Say, hast thou doom'd to this divided state
Or peaceful amity—or stern debate?"

The monarch of the gods recognises this prayer of his daughter, and the following is the conclusion of his reply:—

"Each future day increase of wealth shall bring,
And o'er the past oblivion stretch her wing.
Long shall Ulysses in his empire rest,
A people blessing, by a people blest.
Let there be PEACE!"

Chas. Courier.

A letter from the correspondent of the Rhode Island American, dated at Washington City, Friday, 17th of March, says:—

"Mr. Randolph has not been seen since three o'clock on Tuesday morning, when the question on the Panama Mission was decided. Languor and debility have succeeded to his long continued exertion and excitement. But he will doubtless soon be able 'to show fight again.' Panama will be no Trafalgar, no Waterloo to him, whatever it may be to others. A man who has opposed three administrations, who has, to use his own words, 'withstood single handed a continental combination of Presidents, Congresses, Legislatures & Presses,' will not now be discouraged by defeat. By the way, Mr. Canaz, the Minister from Guatemala, is reported to have said that the people of his nation have not intermixed with the African and aboriginal races to the extent Mr. Randolph supposes; that they are creoles, and have no more of the negro blood in their veins than Mr. Randolph has, and not so much of the Indian."

The Paris Journal des Debats, edited by Mr. DE CHATEAUBRIAND, contains the following, amongst other reflections upon the President's Message at the opening of the present session of Congress—as the opinion of an enlightened foreign observer, it ought to have weight with all parties:—

"The most important feature in the foreign policy of the Anglo-Americans, is the sending an Ambassador to the Congress of Panama, a resolution, which, followed by a prudent choice of the person to be sent, may consolidate the liberty of a whole hemisphere! For we cannot conceal, that the Spanish Americans have great need of the counsels of a nation more experienced in the career of independence. Descended almost entirely from the ranks of privileged castes, or from the military class, the distinguished men in these new States have rather patriotic and generous sentiments, than administrative and political ideas. Let them study the progress of the United States, at the same time wise and energetic; let them establish promptly regular finances and respectable fleets, organize their constitutions so that they may skillfully lead a multitude, still ignorant & indolent, introduce with prudence, liberty of worship, of opinions, and of industry; let them form their Cabildo upon the plan & in the spirit of the Anglo-American municipalities and provincial assemblies (the only real and solid foundation of free governments); awake also reason, which slumbers among a people accustomed to a state of pupillage, and develop peaceably the powerful germs of activity, which certainly are not wanting to the countrymen of Mina and of the Baron d'Erolles, but which too often burst out and are destroyed in the fire of devouring passions. Intimate communication with the United States, especially with the States of New-England, would be an excellent source of instruction for the Spanish Americans—it is for the eldest daughter of American liberty to be the guide of her younger sisters, and to gain over them the empire of persuasion and friendship; let her show herself frank, disinterested, great and generous. The noble post of being at the head of a new world, is certainly well worth the sacrifice of a few dollars in duties, and a few bales of cotton."

Chas. Courier.

The Herald, arrived at Boston, from Smyrna, has brought information of the death of the Rev. Mr. FISKE, the American Missionary to Palestine.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 25.

In the Senate, the several bills ordered to a 3d reading on Tuesday, were yesterday passed and sent to the House of Representatives. The bill to authorize the State of Pennsylvania to open a canal through the United States public grounds in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, as it respects the periods to which any person may be elected President, were ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Cooke, of Tennessee, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the legality of the allowances made to the Quarter-Master's Department of the Marine Corps. The resolutions offered on the preceding day, by Mr. Isaacs, of Tennessee, and Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, were laid on the table. A committee of five was ordered to be appointed to act with the committee of the Senate, in examining and reporting the business to be acted on at the present session.

An attempt was made by Mr. Hemphill, of Pennsylvania, to take up the bill to provide for the Officers of the Revolutionary Army, but it was not sustained, and the discussion of the amendment of the constitution was resumed. Mr. Hoffman, of New-York, and Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, spoke in favor of the amendment; and an amendment was offered by Mr. Cooke. The Committee rose on motion of Mr. Bartlett, of New-Hampshire.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, MARCH 27.

The following Resolution, offered by Mr. Wickliffe, of Ken. being under consideration:

"Resolved, That the committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire and report to this House upon what authority, if any, the Minister of the United States to the Mexican Republic, in his official character, declared to the Plenipotentiary of that Government that the United States have pledged themselves not to permit any power (than Spain,) to interfere either with their (the South-American Republics) independence, or form of government; and that, in the event of such an attempt being made, by the powers of Europe, we (the United States) would be compelled to take the most efficient and active part, and to bear the brunt of the contest."

Mr. Powell, of Va. moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and insert the following:

"That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House the authority upon which the United States' minister to the United Mexican States stated to the Plenipotentiary of that Government, 'that the United States had pledged themselves not to permit any other power to interfere either with their independence or form of government; and that, in the event of such an attempt being made by the powers of Europe, the United States would be compelled to take the most active and efficient part, and to bear the brunt of the contest.'"

He stated that his object, and that of the gentleman from Kentucky were the same; and that the only difference between them was as to the mode of obtaining it. The resolution of that gentleman asks the information of the committee on Foreign Affairs; he wished to make a direct call on the Executive. There were various considerations which induced him to believe that the course he had selected was the best. The course suggested by the gentleman from Kentucky was unusual. Parliamentary practice requires, when the House seeks information relative to our foreign relations, that it should be asked of the Executive. He was not disposed to make any sacrifice to courtesy, but he thought this the direct, and, therefore, the best mode; and, in such cases, considerations of courtesy ought to be allowed their influence. It is important that we should know if the country has been pledged; and on what basis. He would like to know if the Executive believed that any such pledge was made. He was not prepared to admit that either the Executive believed, in the existence of any such pledge, or was desirous that there should be any. If it were so, he was far from supposing it would be sanctioned by the people. The people ought certainly to have information on the subject, and that directly from the President. If the House concur in his views, he hoped the amendment he had offered, to ask the information directly from the Executive, would be agreed to.

Mr. Hamilton, of S. C. rose to offer the following amendment—to strike out all after the word "requested," and insert the following:—"to transmit to this House a copy of the answer of the Secretary of State to Mr. Poinsett's letter to Mr. Clay, dated Mexico, 28th Sept. 1825, No. 22."

Mr. H. observed, that, if the House made any inquiry, they ought to make one immediately pertinent to the subject under discussion. Although he believed there was abundant evidence, from the documents which had accompanied the President's message, that our minister was justified either by the letter or spirit of his instructions, to hold the language which he had done on the occasion of this memorable pledge, yet, if we do inquire, let us go to the pith and marrow of the thing at once, and ask for a copy of Mr. Clay's answer to Mr. Poinsett's letter of the 28th September, where our minister

relates his conference with the Mexican Plenipotentiaries. He hoped that the gentleman from Virginia would accept his amendment as a substitute for his entire resolution, and if that gentleman desired to add any thing to it, he was willing it should be done in the shape of an explicit call for more facts, more documents, and not for opinions and arguments.

Before he took his seat, Mr. Hamilton said that he must be allowed to say one word to the gentleman from Virginia, who had declared that he did not believe Mr. Poinsett had had any authority from his own government, to hold the language which he had held to the Mexican Plenipotentiaries, which is disclosed in the despatch to Mr. Clay, No. 22. A contrary belief with him, he confessed, was strengthened by a confidence which he had in the discretion and intelligence of Mr. Poinsett, who, he believed, was incapable of holding such language, except by the unreserved sanction of his government. Did I say believed, said Mr. H.? I might more properly use a stronger term—for here, (holding up the documents,) I have the proof; aye, not collateral or contingent, but direct and positive.

MARCH 30.—The following message was received from the President of the United States, and was ordered to be laid on the table, and printed:

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

Washington, 20th March, 1826.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of the 27th inst. requesting a copy of such parts of the answer of the Secretary of State to Mr. Poinsett's letter to Mr. Clay, dated Mexico, 28th Sept. 1825, No. 22, as relates to the pledge of the United States therein mentioned; and also requesting me to inform the House whether the United States have in any manner made any pledge to the governments of Mexico and South America, that the United States would not permit the interference of any foreign power with the independence or form of government of those nations, and if so, when, in what manner, and to what effect; and also, to communicate to the House a copy of the communication from our Minister at Mexico, in which he informed the government of the United States that the Mexican government called upon this government to fulfil the memorable pledge of the President of the United States, in his message to Congress, of Dec. 1823, I transmit to the House a report from the Secretary of State, with documents, containing the information desired by the resolution.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred by the President, the Resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th March, 1826, requesting him to transmit to that House certain parts of the correspondence between the Department of State and the Minister of the United States at Mexico, and to communicate certain information therein mentioned, has the honor to REPORT—

That no answer was transmitted from this Department to the letter of Mr. Poinsett, No. 22, under date at Mexico the 28th Sept. 1825. That No. 18, from Mr. Poinsett, under date the 13th of the same month, and No. 22, relate to the same subject, the first stating the obstacle which had occurred to the conclusion of the Commercial treaty, in the pretension brought forward by Mexico to grant to the American nations of Spanish origin, special privileges which were not to be enjoyed by other nations, and the second narrating the arguments which were urged for and against it, in the conferences between Mr. Poinsett and the Mexican Minister. That No. 22 was received on the 9th of December last, and the answer of the 9th of November, 1825, from this Department to No. 18, having been prepared and transmitted, superseded the necessity, as was believed, of any more particular reply to No. 22.

That extracts from the general instructions to Mr. Poinsett, under date the 23th March, 1825, are herewith reported, marked A. That the United States have contracted no engagement, nor made any pledge to the governments of Mexico and South America, or to either of them, that the United States would not permit the interference of any foreign power with the independence or form of government of those nations; nor have any instructions been issued, authorizing any such engagement or pledge. It will be seen that the message of the late President of the United States of the 2d Dec. 1823, is adverted to in the extracts now furnished from the instructions to Mr. Poinsett, and that he is directed to impress its principles upon the government of the United Mexican States. All apprehensions of the danger to which Mr. Monroe alludes, of an interference by the allied powers of Europe, to introduce their political systems into this hemisphere, have ceased. If, indeed, an attempt by force had been made by allied Europe to subvert the liberties of the Southern nations on this continent, and erect upon the ruins of their free institutions monarchical systems, the people of the United States would have stood pledged in the opinion of their Executive, not to any foreign state, but to themselves and to their posterity, by their dearest

interest and highest duties to resist to the utmost such attempt; and it is to a pledge of that character that Mr. Poinsett alone refers.

The extracts from a despatch of Mr. Poinsett, under date the 21st August, 1825, marked B. are also herewith reported, relating to the movements of the French fleet in the West India seas during the last summer. That his previous letter to which he refers on the same subject, with the accompanying papers, is accidentally mislaid, and cannot, therefore, now be communicated, which is less regretted, because the information contained in that now reported, it is presumed, will be entirely satisfactory.

All which is respectfully submitted.

H. CLAY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 29th March, 1826.

[We have not room for the documents communicated with the above report. They substantiate what Mr. Clay states above, that the United States had not made any pledge, nor given instructions authorising a pledge, to either of the South-American governments, that this government would not permit the interference of any foreign power with the independence or form of government of those nations. Mr. Hamilton, therefore, who was so wise on this subject, who knew that the government had given, or authorized such a pledge, who possessed the proofs, as he declared, must have felt not a little abashed, when the report of the Secretary, with the accompanying documents, was communicated to the House. We suspect he will not be so confident again on a subject of which he knows nothing. The present session of Congress has abounded with calls on the Departments, for party purposes, to obtain information which could be of no possible use; and in every instance they have terminated like Mr. Wickliffe's call, in the total discomfiture of the movers and their instigators.]

ED. CATA. JOURNAL.]

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

APRIL 1.—On motion of Mr. Brent, of Louisiana, the orders of the day were postponed, and the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware, in the chair.

After a few words from Mr. M'Duffie, in which he said, that understanding several gentlemen were desirous to reply to some parts of his argument made yesterday, he thought it only fair that the opportunity of doing so should be allowed them.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Cook—

Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, then spoke at length in reply to what had fallen from the gentleman from South-Carolina yesterday, and in reference to the general subject.

After Mr. Trimble resumed his seat—Mr. Vance, of Ohio, obtained the floor, and spoke in reply to Mr. M'Duffie, and in opposition to his resolutions to amend the Constitution.

Mr. Hamilton, of S. Carolina, thought the House was not in a fit temper to decide the question, and moved that the Committee rise—withdrawn.

Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, then said, that he would make an appeal to the Committee. He would do this with the greater reason, because he had himself prepared to deliver his sentiments on the subject, and had afterwards been induced to abandon it, rather than protract the discussion. This question had already occupied between six and eight weeks; and he would say that he had heard more eloquent argument on it, than on any subject which he had heard discussed on this floor. Shall we not now close the debate. Can any gentleman say he is not now prepared to give his vote? It has agitated the country a long time; and if the question be not taken to-night, looking at the variety of important business which is coming forward, he despaired of its being taken at all during the present session.

Mr. Webster said the sense of the House was undoubtedly to close the present discussion. It was not merely the pressure of other business which induced the majority to come to this decision, as from the relaxed interest which is the effect of too great an attenuation of the subject. The way to accomplish the termination of the debate, was to move that the committee rise; with a view, when the question shall come into the House, of moving to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the resolutions. Should the House refuse to discharge the committee, he would then move to lay the resolutions on the table. In order to preclude any further explanations, from this gentleman for a minute, and from another for a few minutes, and so on, he wished it to be distinctly understood that he would not withdraw the motion he was about to make, at the solicitation of any one. He concluded with moving that the Committee rise.

After an effort on the part of Mr. Storrs, of N. York, to obtain the floor for a moment, the question was put and carried.

The resolutions being now before the House, Mr. Webster moved to discharge the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, from the further consideration of the same.

The motion was agreed to, and the Committee were discharged.

Mr. M'Duffie moved to modify his original resolutions as he had previously done in the Committee. The resolutions were accordingly modified.

Mr. Saunders, of N. C. then moved the previous question. [This question entirely excludes all the propositions to amend.] The motion prevailed.—Ayes 86, Noes 60.

The question now being, "Shall the main question be now put?"

Mr. Powell, of Virginia, wishing to give an opportunity for the sense of the House to be taken on the amendment of Mr. Cook, asked for the ayes and noes on the question. The motion was sustained by one-fifth of the members present.—Ayes 40.

The question was then taken by ayes and noes.—Ayes 123, Noes 64.

The main question being then about to be put.

Mr. M'Duffie moved to take the vote on the resolutions separately, which was ordered accordingly.

The question was taken, by ayes and noes on the first resolution.—Ayes 138, Noes 52.

On motion of Mr. Little, of Md., the ayes and noes were then ordered on the second resolution.

The question was then taken on the second resolution, which provides for an uniform district system, by ayes and noes.—Ayes 91, Noes 101.

The third resolution, which provides for the appointment of a select Committee, was then put and carried.—Ayes, 113.

Mr. M'Duffie then moved that the Committee consist of seven members.

Mr. Allen, of Mass., moved for twenty-four.

The question being on the larger number, 24, there appeared.—Ayes 105.

The Committee was then ordered to consist of twenty-four members.

General Intelligence.

From London Papers to the 28th February, received at New York by the Packetship Columbia, 31 days from Liverpool.

A deputation, (representing the three great branches of the industry of Lancashire, spinning, weaving, and calico-printing,) had an interview on the 24th February, with his Majesty's Ministers. Their statements of the very great and hourly increasing distress of the labouring classes, were listened to with the deepest attention, and a strong disposition was shown by the Ministers to alleviate, as far as was in their power, the suffering of these innocent and unoffending victims (as they termed them) of ruinous speculation and over trading. To the mode of relief by Exchequer Bills, Lord Liverpool stated he entertained strong objections, and that he preferred, if it could be arranged, that the aid should be afforded by the Bank of England. The deputation retired after receiving from his Lordship, an assurance that the government would itself undertake the application to the Board of Directors. The public of Lancashire wait the result with intense anxiety; and though with the well-founded confidence that the relief, will, in one shape or other, be granted, yet not without the most painful apprehension that it may be withheld till too late to prevent that extremity of distress, to which every thing is rapidly tending.

By the new treaty between France and England, either nation can after the 5th inst. import into the other country, for consumption, the produce of Asia, Africa and America. This provision appears to be unpopular in England. Mr. Robertson, who is opposed to the free trade system, said in the House of Commons, that the effect of it would be in a great measure to deprive the British of the carrying trade, and to destroy the warehouse system.

The distress among the laboring classes out of employ, in many of the manufacturing districts, was extreme. At Spitalfields, many families were actually starving. A member of the Common Council of London, said he was a manager of a fund for the relief of the houseless poor, at which not less than 1000 applicants were supplied twice a day with a two penny loaf, and a glass of water. At Norwich, the troops had been called out to quell a riot.

The London Gazette of the 25th contains no less than sixty new bankruptcies and four declarations of Insolvency.

The number of Bankers gazetted in December and January, amounted to 81. They formed 29 firms, constituted thus—3 having one person only; 8 having 2; 11 having 3; 6 having 4; and one having 5.

The Duke of Wellington had proceeded with a splendid retinue of six carriages to congratulate the Emperor Nicholas on his accession. He arrived at Berlin on the 17th Feb. All the Generals and staff paid their compliments to him and a grand parade was ordered for the next day.

The Liverpool Mercury says, "we can state on authority on which we ourselves place the greatest reliance, that urgent political negotiation, and not Court etiquette, is the chief object of the Duke's journey. To prevent the general war to which the march of Russian troops against Turkey might lead, he is empowered to offer our co-operation for effect

ing the immediate and complete independence of Greece."

The accounts from St. Petersburg are into February. It was said four hundred officers of distinction would be condemned to death.

The highly respected Lindley Murray, the author of English Grammar, and many other approved works on education, died on the morning of the 23d of February, at his house at Holdgate, near York, in the 81st year of his age, and in the full possession of all his mental faculties. Mr. M. was a Quaker, and a native of Pennsylvania.

The celebrated vocalist Incledon, died at Worcester on the 11th Feb. Also, in London, Mr. Knight, the celebrated comedian.

Died in Russia, Count Romanzow, the great patron of science and literature. LONDON, Feb. 15.

B. A. Goldschmidt & Co.—We have to announce the failure of one of the most eminent mercantile houses in the city. Messrs B. A. Goldschmidt and Co. They were also great foreign loan contractors.

Melancholy Catastrophe.—The editor of the New Haven (Conn.) Herald, has been favored with the following extract of a letter, from a respectable ship-master of that port, giving an account of the destruction of the whole of the Methodist Mission family, located at the island of Antigua, by shipwreck. It is dated

"ANTIGUA, MARCH 5th, 1826.

"A most distressing and melancholy shipwreck occurred near this island the past week, attended with such circumstances as seem almost incredible, and we can only say, that, for the wisest purposes, though often to us inscrutable, the Lord has done it.

"About four weeks since, there was a yearly general meeting at St. Kitts, of the Methodist missionaries from the neighbouring islands; from this place went the Rev. Mr. White, wife, three children and servant; Rev. Mr. Hilliar, Rev. Mr. Oake, Rev. Mr. Jones, wife, and infant child. They left St. Kitts, a few days since, to return to this island, having added to their number Mr. —, another missionary and his wife. The vessel in which they embarked, called at Montserrat; the number of the mission family, at that time amounting to thirteen souls, as above, including one servant.—At Montserrat, their friends advised them to leave the vessel in which they were, (being a dull sailer,) and go on board the mail boat Maria, then ready to sail for this island. They did so; and a young lady also took passage with them. The schooner which they had left arrived here seasonably, and bro't the baggage of the mission family, which they did not think best to take out, the ordinary passage being only a few hours. Some alarm, after the schooner's arrival was felt for the safety of the mail boat; but as the wind was very high, it was supposed that she had probably lost some of her sails, and put back. On Friday, P. M. the 3d inst. however, word was brought to town, that part of the wreck was seen on the Weymouth, with two persons on it. Two or three boats immediately went down to her, and found it to be the wreck of the mail boat Maria, and the only survivor of 21 souls was Mrs. Jones, in a state of insensibility. It appears that she had been placed by the captain, (Whitney) between the bowsprit bitts, where she could not wash away. She was in her night dress only, with her husband's cloak or coat on, and a sailor's cap on her head. The body of Capt. Whitney, the only one found, was lying near the wreck. He was buried yesterday. He had not been dead, probably, more than an hour, as he was seen on the bowsprit about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Jones is slowly recovering, and so far restored to her recollection, as to say, that she knows all the circumstances of the shipwreck; but the doctors forbid her being questioned, at present. The following circumstances, however, have been communicated by her:—The vessel struck on the reef, in the night. Three or four days had elapsed when she was taken off. Mr. White, his wife, three children, and servant, were all swept away together clinging to each other; Mr. Hilliar attempted to swim to Sandy Island, and was drowned in her sight; her infant was washed away from her arm; her husband died on her lap, the night before she was taken off, and was washed away. As returning recollection opens to her the horrors of the scene she had witnessed, I am told she often exclaims!" "Oh, captain Whitney, why did he save me!" She must, indeed, be an unhappy, lonely woman; and time can never efface from her remembrance this mournful event. She is undoubtedly most to be pitied, for we have good reason to indulge the hope, that her kind friends are in heaven—that the scenes of Weymouth shoal were but a passage to the haven of bliss. Dark, deep, and mysterious, are the ways of a righteous and unerring Providence!—With wonder and astonishment, we behold a delicate, slender woman, of twenty years, for four days without sustenance, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, supported; while hardy seamen were dying.

"A shoal about four miles from the harbor, and only half a mile from a small island called Sandy Island.

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The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1826.

ing around her, and finally, the sole sur-
vivor of twenty-one persons! We see, in
a few short hours, the whole mission
family of this island, called from their
earthly labours, but to receive, as we
trust, a heavenly reward: but who can
stay his hand? or who shall say to the
Supreme Governor of the Universe, what
doest thou? Shall not the Judge of all
the earth do right?"

NEW-YORK, MARCH 25.—An examina-
tion of several school districts was re-
cently held in Providence, Saratoga
county. Several hundred persons were
assembled in the largest room in the town,
in the tannery of Mr. Barker, the stag-
ing being erected directly over the vats.
In the midst of the exercises, the super-
structure gave way, and the whole com-
pany, men, women and children, fell
fourteen feet into the vats. The lights
being all extinguished, and the night be-
ing very dark, the scene of confusion
and wailings was frightful. Several were
partially injured, but none dangerously.
The greatest loss was in the spoiling of
Leghorn hats, silk and crape frocks, &c.
&c. which were dyed many colours in
the vats, into which many adults and chil-
dren were soused, and shockingly disfigured.

From the Indiana Recorder, March 5.

The Ohio river has been rising dur-
ing the last twelve days, and is now high-
er than it has been for several years. The
lower bottoms are all under water, con-
sequently Towns built on those bottoms
are inundated. Shippingport and Port-
land, on the opposite bank from this
town, are literally drowned; nothing but
the tops of houses can be seen, & of some,
only the roof is visible. Amid this great
inundation the folly of man is conspicu-
ous, in building and fixing his residence,
where the floods can wash away his wealth.
The whole scene of the famous "Louisville
and Portland Canal," is swallowed in the
flood, and we learn, that the great quan-
tity of provisions lately brought down for
the "Contractors," has moved on, like the
Notes of the late "Commercial Bank," to Orleans;
where, it is probable, the Charter will
soon follow; a natural inference.

From the Miner's (Pa.) Journal of March 26.

We have long remarked a trait of char-
acter, highly to the credit of the female
part of our German population; their
inflexible adherence to their husbands.
German women are notoriously hard
workers, notably industrious, patient and
contented, and for these qualities alone,
are entitled to far more consideration
than they at present enjoy. They nurse
their children, make gardens, tend the
stock, frequently work in the field, and
when the meal is prepared, even the mis-
tress of the house, will wait upon her
lord and master and the male part of the
family, and not think of satisfying her
own hunger until they rise from the table.
Come what may, the husband al-
most invariably finds in his wife a willing
friend and a faithful slave. She cheer-
fully shares his toils and assists him in
his labors, and though suffering under
affliction, poverty and privations, fre-
quently shamefully neglected and brutally
abused, still will this faithful creature be
found adhering to her husband, and often
contributing most essentially to his sup-
port and that of her children. This
character is daily exhibited, but a strik-
ing instance occurred during the last
week. One of our colliers, not the most
estimable being in the community, was
displeased with his wife and threatened
her with violence; she, though blame-
less, strove to appease his anger by dou-
ble attention and care, to make his home
and meal more comfortable, but in vain;
he came home, lowered and threatened,
and as soon as they were alone, he beat,
and would have taken her life by strang-
ling her, but for the timely interposition
of neighbors. The woman was restored,
and the monster secured and tied. Be-
fore, however, he was handed over to
justice, he made his escape. The next
day the woman packed up her few arti-
cles of furniture and departed, supposed
for a relation at a distance; but a short
distance from the house, the husband and
wife were seen going off together, upon
the most friendly terms, and she is now
voluntarily sharing his exile.

Distressing Accident.—A letter from
Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, Virginia,
details a most horrible transaction, which
occurred at that place on the 6th instant.
A young man named David Vanhook,
nephew to Mrs. Morrow, of that place,
was in a barn where two of her negroes
were threshing wheat. The negroes got
into a dispute, when one of them seizing
a pitchfork, threw it at the other, but
without injuring him. The other im-
mediately hurled the weapon back again,
and dreadful to relate, Mr. Vanhook was
struck with such force as to split his
head to the top. The young man died
in forty-five minutes. The negroes were
both committed.

In answer to enquiries of the Hillsbo-
rough Recorder, for information respect-
ing the Dredging machine, we state that
nearly all the machinery has arrived.
There are a few trifling appendages still
wanting, without which it cannot go into
operation, but these are expected daily.
Wilmington Herald.

The debate on Mr. M'Duffie's resolu-
tions has at length been brought to a close.
The first resolution, declaring that the
constitution ought to be so altered, as to
prevent the election of President and
Vice-President from devolving on Con-
gress, was adopted; the second, provid-
ing for a uniform mode of voting for elec-
tors by districts, was rejected. The first
resolution was then referred to a com-
mittee, consisting of twenty-four; but if a
majority of this committee can be
brought to agree on any one of the nu-
merous plans before the House, it is
not at all probable it can carry with it a
constitutional majority in the House.

The utility of the amendment made to
the constitution, soon after the first elec-
tion of Mr. Jefferson, is now doubted,
even by many who were formerly its
warm advocates. Indeed, it is by no
means a fit time to propose amendments,
in the heat of party excitement and at
the close of a warmly contested election;
at such a period, reason is blinded, and
passion and prejudice bear sway; and
amendments made under such circum-
stances will be very likely to prove per-
nicious, by opening a door to greater ev-
ils than those they were intended to
guard against.

Mr. Randolph.—This gentleman, we
learn, from a Baltimore paper, is about
publishing a book. It will be a compila-
tion, "and will embrace a mass of authen-
tic information that is in the possession
of no other person living, but the com-
piler, who has been occasionally employ-
ed for more than thirty-years in collecting
it." And what kind of book, gentle re-
ader, think you it is? Historical and po-
litical, of course—either a history of his
quarrel with Mr. Jefferson, and with ev-
ery succeeding administration, because he
was refused a foreign embassy,—or of
the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, at the
time of Burr's conspiracy,—or of the case
of John Smith—or a dissertation on the
analogy between the history of the House
of Stuart and of the House of Adams:—
No, it is nothing of these. It is bio-
graphical, the memoirs of a noble race—
it is—*a Stud Book!* The book, it is pre-
sumed, will derogate nothing from Mr.
Randolph's fame—will be worthy of his
talents, worthy of the man who has "op-
posed three administrations," and yet re-
tains his vigor to oppose a fourth; who
has "withstood single-handed a continen-
tal combination of Presidents, Congres-
ses, Legislatures and Presses." Virginia
is to be congratulated on the additional
laurel about to entwine the brow of her
Senator,—the Hon. John Randolph, mem-
ber of the U. S. Senate, compiler of a
Stud Book, &c. &c.

According to recent accounts from
England, great, and almost unexampled
distress prevails among the laboring
classes; and many individuals and fam-
ilies are reduced to a state of actual star-
vation. This distress in the effect of
ruinous speculation and over-trading.

A sample of very fine cotton, grown in
the English settlement in New-Holland,
has been received at Glasgow. Its qual-
ity is betwixt Sea Island and Upland.—
A large supply, in time, is anticipated
from that quarter of the globe. [An-
other fact for the serious consideration of
the planters in the southern states; and
another argument in favor of creating a
home market, by affording adequate pro-
tection to our manufactures.]

Notwithstanding the absurdity of supposing
the President so little a statesman, as design-
ed to withhold information from the Senate,
to effect his object there, and then expose his
disingenuous conduct to the world, by divulg-
ing the concealed information to the House,
yet there are persons stupid enough, if we are
to credit their assertions, to believe this of the
President. We know it is said, the informa-
tion was obtained by a more explicit call on
the Secretary of State; but this is a poor get
off; for if the President had deliberately violat-
ed his duty in the first instance, he would have
done so again in the second, rather than afford
his enemies, what they have all along wanted,
just cause for opposition. Those who can be-
lieve the President would act so disingenuously,

we may say dishonestly, to accomplish a favour-
ite measure, and then turn round and do the very
thing to defeat it, by exposing the obliquity of
his conduct to the public gaze,—can believe
any thing, no matter how absurd. Such per-
sons might very properly offer as a reason for
their belief, the noted one of Tertullian.—
Credo quia impossibile est.

It is futile, (and that is an innocent epi-
thet for such an occasion) it is futile to
accuse the President of concealing design-
edly from the Senate, information necessary
to induce their co-operation with his views.
It seems that the enemies of the President,
not content with assailing his purity, are
now laying their desperate hands upon
his intellect. It would be strange if the
mind that could make out such a tri-
umphant defence of Jackson, almost as
hopeless as Hector's defence of Troy,
could not do justice to itself in vindicat-
ing the purposes of its own patriotic bos-
som. It would be strange, if the intel-
lect within whose nervous grasp the Rus-
sell's and the Smythe's are enduring the
unenviable agonies of Laocoon & his chil-
dren, should not have power and sagaci-
ty enough to conciliate those, who are
presumed to be not disposed to quarrel with its
owner.

It cannot be doubted by any reason-
able man, that Mr. Adams communicated
to the Senate all the documents that he
thought necessary to induce their adop-
tion of the Panama Mission. If the Sen-
ate wanted, as is alleged, more informa-
tion, why did they not ask for it? They
never did—but now, finding that the Pres-
ident, having to make out his case before
the House, has thought proper to
strengthen it, and to make it so conclu-
sive, that the whole American people are
convinced of its propriety—now, forsooth,
the Senators opposed to him, modestly
yield all the capacity of drawing infer-
ences for themselves, from documents
which speak for themselves, and accuse
the President of voluntarily seeking his
own defeat in a very favorite measure,
by concealing facts that would have en-
sured it! "credat, any body."
Chas. Courier.

Mr. Jefferson's Lottery.—A correspon-
dent of the Providence American states
that the lottery is to go into operation
as soon as the property to be disposed of
is appraised. The property to be dispo-
sed of is the Albemarle tract, of 7 or
8000 acres, worth ten dollars an acre; a
merchant mill, and several saw and grist
mills, on the Fluviana river; the Bedford
tract, of 1500 acres of fine tobacco land,
worth twenty dollars an acre, and the
natural bridge in Rockbridge county.—
The Monticello estate is not to be sold,
unless necessary for raising the adequate
sum, in that case reserving his life estate.
His slaves are not to be sold by lottery,
but by private sale, to persons in the
neighborhood.

Mr. Jefferson.—It is said that the prin-
cipal of Mr. Jefferson's creditors, is an
English merchant, to whom he became
indebted while in public service abroad.
—The agents of this English house were
instructed to ask only the interest of Mr.
J. and not to demand any of the principal,
during his life-time, unless it should be
perfectly convenient to him to meet the
payment; for the house considered him
as the friend and benefactor of mankind,
and they could not think of putting him
to the slightest inconvenience.
We wish that we could give the name
of this English merchant to the world:
it should be widely known, and mention-
ed with respect and approbation.
New-York Literary Gazette.

A meeting was recently held at the
Exchange, in Baltimore, for the pur-
pose of evincing the sense entertain-
ed by the citizens, of the worth of Thom-
as Jefferson, by opening a subscription to
prevent him from sustaining any dimini-
ution of his estate. Wm. Patterson, Esq.
was called to the chair, and B. C. How-
ard, Esq. acted as Secretary. The meet-
ing was numerous and highly respecta-
ble. After a feeling address from Mr.
P. Kennedy, Esq. a preamble and resolu-
tions were unanimously adopted, by
which it was determined to raise a fund
to be subject to the disposition of Mr.
Jefferson; and Messrs. Howard, Patter-
son, I. M'Kim, W. Lanman, and Lake
Tiernan, were appointed a committee to
receive subscriptions.

Ohio and Chesapeake Canal.—We have
heard it stated that the report of the U.
S. Agents for ascertaining the practica-
bility and estimating the cost of this work
will be made in a few days—and that the
estimate of expenditure necessary to con-
struct this extensive Canal, will not fall
short of thirty millions of dollars! From
tide water to Cumberland, Md. the ex-
pense is estimated at eight millions.
Balt. Pat.

KENTUCKY.—Petitions are in circula-
tion, addressed to the Governor, and pro-
posed for adoption in the various coun-
ties of the state, urging an immediate
call of the legislature, for the purpose of
organizing the judiciary system. There
are still two supreme courts in the state,
whose operation must increase the con-
fusion of affairs, and redouble the excite-
ment and bitterness of party spirit.

A London paper of the 24th January,
says: "The Ambassador of France, and
the Minister of the United States, had a
conference with Mr. Canning yesterday.
The same day the honorable Secretary of
State addressed a letter to the Russian
Minister."

STAGES.—As the season is drawing
near for the citizens of the lower country
to visit the mountains, it may be to the
advantage of some to mention, that there
are now established from this place,
lines of Stages to Salisbury and Charlotte,
No. Carolina; making a complete route
from Georgetown to the two latter places.—
There is no doubt of their being well
conducted, and we hope, will be gener-
ously patronized. The merchants of
the interior, can have a quick and com-
fortable passage to Charleston, make their
purchases, and by the time they arrive
at home, their goods (by the facility of
our steamboats) will be landed in Cheraw,
from whence they can have them trans-
ported by wagons to their place of des-
tination, without any loss of time. With
such inducements, we hope to see the
next season for business opened with re-
doubled energy in commercial transac-
tions among us; every year, since the
commencement of our town, there has
been an increase of trade from the Pee
Dee country, and ere long, we expect to
see this the only channel for the produce
of the whole Pee Dee country.
Cheraw Gazette.

A Large Haul.—On Sunday evening
last two or three police officers and eigh-
teen watchmen visited a noted gambling
house in New York, and captured, and
conducted to the watch-house, forty out
of forty-three gamblers, found in full play.
One of the three who escaped dashed
through a second story window, carrying
away the sash upon his neck, in the man-
ner of the English patent life-preservers.
Balt. Patriot.

MARRIED.

In this county, on Tuesday last, by the Rev.
Abraham Anderson, Mr. STEPHEN McRUR, to
Miss MATTHEW P. ROGERS.
On the 13th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Rooker,
Mr. NATHANIEL GREENE, of Warren, to Miss
SARAH C. C. DINKINS, of this county.

THE MARKET.

Fayetteville, April 5.—Cotton, 9 a 10;
Bacon 7 1/2; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee,
19 a 20; Corn, 90 a 100; Flour, super, 6;
Flaxseed, 75; Lead, 10 a 11; Shot, 2 1/2 a 3;
Lime 2 25 a 2 50; Molasses, 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7
a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 40 a 50; Sugar,
common to prime, 9 a 11; Salt, Liverpool, 70
a 75; Turk's Island, 70 a 75; Steel, American, 8
a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 5 a 6; Wheat, 100 a 125;
Whiskey, 40 a 42 1/2.

Cheraw, April 4.—Apple Brandy, in demand,
00 a 45—Peach, 55; Bacon, 0 a 10; Cotton,
9 a 10; Coffee, prime green, 18 a 22; Corn,
scarce, 100 a 120; Flour, superfine, 7 a 7 1/2;
Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 40 a 42; Nails,
cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) \$8 a 9;
Rum, Jamaica, 80 a \$1; Shot, 2 75 a 3; Sugar,
Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11—
Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 90 a 95—Turk's
Island, 75 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 10; Tallow,
8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

Camden, April 8.—Cotton, 8 a 9; corn, 112;
bacon, 11 a 12; whiskey, 43 a 45; brandy, peach,
50 a 55; apple do. 45 a 50; sugar, brown, 11 a
14—loaf, 22 a 24; coffee, 20 a 24; molasses, 55 a
60; iron, Swedish, 6 1/2 a 7—upper country, 5 1/2
a 6; salt, 81 a 83; bagging, 42 inch, 25; flour,
6 25 a 7.

Charlotte, April 3.—Cotton, 9 1/2 a 11; corn,
92 a 94; bacon, 7 a 8; apple brandy, 38 a 40;
whiskey, 31 a 32; beeswax, 30 a 31; iron, 5
a 6; coffee, prime green, 18 1/2 a 19, int. to good,
14 a 18; sugar, brown, 9 1/2 a 10, muscovado,
9 a 11 1/2, loaf do. 19 a 22; salt, Liverpool,
coarse, 47; Turk's Island, 50; molasses, 30 a
32.

Entertainment.

THE subscriber having purchased that valu-
able stand known as the house formerly oc-
cupied by Edward M. Bronson, is preparing to
open it as a house of Public Entertainment, on
the first day of May next, in a style of conve-
nience and comfort which shall be satisfactory
to those who favor him with their custom. The
house has recently undergone a thorough re-
pair, the beds, on the 1st of May, will be all
new; the bed-rooms in neat order, and every
convenience will be provided either for transient
customers or constant boarders. It is intended
that the house, from its ample accommodations
and the attention of its proprietor, shall merit,
as it is hoped it may receive, a due share of pub-
lic patronage. The bar will be well supplied
with the best of liquors, the stables be well
furnished with provender, and attended by care-
ful hostlers; and charges will be so regulated,
that those who call at the establishment will be
induced, from a regard to economy and comfort,
to repeat their visits; while constant boarders
will be kept in such good humor as will, it is
hoped, induce that punctuality which will afford
the subscriber the encouragement and support
he will endeavor to deserve.

ROBERT SLOAN.

Charlotte, N. C. April 14, 1826. 794

Notice.

To all whom it may concern.
WHEREAS I have in my possession a num-
ber of executions belonging to sundry
persons, who have my receipts for the same;
and whereas I am now out of office, and am not
authorised by law to collect the same; I hope
those who hold my receipts will call on me and
lift their papers, now remaining in my hands,
as I wish to be clear of them. Those who do
not avail themselves of this notice, may get
them as they can.
W. H. SMITH, former Constable.

April 11, 1826. 3181

THOSE that owe me, must pay me, or I will
sue them; for those whom I owe, sue me.
3180 WM. RUDISILL.

Grand Military Lottery OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

FIRST CLASS.

To be drawn in the City of Charleston, on the
17th of May, 1826,
And finished in a few minutes.

J. B. YATES & A. MCINTYRE, Managers.

Scheme.

1	Prize of \$10,000	is	\$10,000
1	"	2,500	"
1	"	2,000	"
2	"	1,500	"
1	"	1,310	"
6	"	600	"
12	"	100	"
156	"	20	"
780	"	6	"
7,800	"	3	"
24,360			
15,600			
\$54,810			

To determine the prizes in this Lottery, the
30 numbers will be severally placed in a wheel
on the day of drawing, and four of them be
drawn out, and that ticket having on it the 1st,
2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in
which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of
\$10,000.

And those five other tickets which shall have
on them the same numbers in the following or-
ders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to
them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d, \$2,500. The 2d, 1st and
3d, to \$2,000. The 2d, 3d and 1st, to \$1,500.
The 3d, 1st and 2d, to \$1,500. The 3d, 2d and
1st, to \$1,310.

The six tickets which shall have on them
three of the drawn numbers, and those three
the 2d, 3d and 4th, in some one of their sev-
eral orders, will each be entitled to a prize of
\$600.

All others, with any three of the drawn num-
bers on them, (being 12) will each be entitled
to a prize of \$100.

The 156 tickets which shall have two of the
drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d
and 4th, will each be entitled to \$20.

All others (being 780) with any two of the
drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled
to a prize of \$6.

And all those 7,800 tickets, having but one
of the drawn numbers on them, will each be
entitled to a prize of \$3.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of
a superior denomination can be entitled to an
inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing,
and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per
cent.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Packages of 10 Tickets, embracing the 30
numbers of the Lottery, which must draw at
least \$10 20, nett, (shares in proportion) with
so many chances for capitals, may be had at the
following rates:

Whole Packages \$50—Shares in proportion.
Whole Tickets \$3 | Quarters 75
Halves 1,50 |

Orders for Tickets in the above Lottery
received at the Office of the *Catawba Journal*,
and promptly attended to.

Notice.

THE Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will
meet at the Court-House in Charlotte, on
the last Saturday in this month. The members
are requested to attend punctually at 11 o'-
clock, A. M.

J. SMITH, Sec'y. 3180

April 5, 1826.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

February Sessions, 1826.

Nathan Beatty } Original Attachment, levied
on 65 acres of land join-
ing John Caldwell & others.

IT is ordered by the Court, that advertise-
ment be made three weeks in the *Catawba
Journal*, for the defendant to appear at May
term, 1826, and then and there to reply and
plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be en-
tered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. c. c.

3181—pr. adv. \$1,25

Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office, Lincolnton,
N. C. April 1st, 1826.

Altum Jesse S.	Lutz Daniel
Abernathy Jacob F.	M.
Abernathy Rebecca S.	Mood John
B.	Murrel Edmond
Bevans Mrs. Eliza	Moany John
Bennet Abram	Moore Joseph Rev.
Brage William	Motteler Michael
Beam David	Mucabroy Henry
Bingham Samuel	N.
Bost William	Neal Robert
Baty Francis	Norwood Caleb
C.	O.
Clerk Superior Court	Oates Mrs. Mary
Childers William	Ormand Mrs. Polly
Clark Owen	Oates Robert, 2
Cathy John	P.
Christenbury Rev. Da-	Peterson Henry
vid F.	Price Ezekiel
Coughener Jacob	R.
D.	Roberts Moses
Dewey Phineas	Ramsay Robert G.
E.	Rudisil John
Edwards Benjamin	Rudisil Jacob, 2
F.	Ray Archibald
Fisher Richard	Robinson Elizabeth
Forgison Thomas	Reep Peter
G.	S.
Goodson John	Self William
Gorten Nathaniel	Seabolt Conrad
H.	Sheriff of Lincoln Ct'y.
Hoyle Jacob	T.
Harmon Andrew	Taylor James
Hendrick Wm. G.	Turner Polly
Hansel James H.	V.
Hill Rev. James	Villens William
Harry John B. 4	W.
Harris Wylie	Williams Isaiah
Houser John	Williams Joel
Hofman John	Warlick David
Hoss John	Watterson Margaret
Hubbard Isaac	Willis John
Hullet Samuel	Wright George
K.	White Isaac
Kiever Thomas	Wells Isaac
L.	Wise Jacob & Henry
Law Abram	White John
Long John, 2	Wagoner Catharine
Lutz David	Williams Joel.
	D. REINHARDT, P. M.

3170—77.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the (London) Literary Souvenir.

THE LOVERS' QUARREL.

[CONCLUDED.]

"Time rolled on very disagreeably. The Childre grew every day paler and more popular: the old ladies gave him more advice, and the old lord gave him more wine, and Sibil grew mortified at his mistrust, and Sir Lubin grew afraid of his frown, and one half of the hall could not help being sorry, and the other half were obliged to be civil. Ajax and Ulysses had stepped into each other's shoes, and Sibil, to keep the peace, was obliged to accede to an interview in her little boudoir.

"It was a fine honey-dropping afternoon. The sweet south was murmuring through the lattice amongst the strings of the guitar, and the golden fish were sporting till they almost flung themselves out of their crystal globe: it was just the hour for every thing to be sweet and harmonious,—but Sibil was somewhat vexed, and the Childre was somewhat angry. He was much obliged to her for meeting him, but he feared that he was taking her from more agreeable occupation; and he was moreover alarmed lest her other visitors wanted some one to amuse them. He merely wished to ask if she had any command to his family, for whom it was time that he should think of setting out; and when he had obtained them, he would no longer trespass upon her condescension. Sibil leant her cheek upon her hand, and regarded him patiently till he had done.

"My commands," she gravely said, "are of a confidential nature, and I cannot speak them if you sit so far off."

"As she tendered her little hand, her features broke through their mock ceremony into a half smile, and there was an enchantment about her which could not be withstood.

"Sibil," he exclaimed, "why have you taken such pains to torment me?"

"And why have you so ill attended to the injunctions which I gave you?"

"Hill!—Heaven and earth! Have I not laboured to be agreeable till my head is turned topsy-turvy?"

"Oh yes; and hind side before as well, for it is any thing but right. But did I tell you to pursue this laudable work with fuming and frowning, and doubting and desperation, till I was in an agony lest you should die of your exertions, and leave me to wear the willow?"

The cavalier stated his provocation with much eloquence.

"Dear Sibil," he continued, "I have passed a sufficient ordeal. If I really possess your love, let me declare mine at once, and send these barbarians about their business."

"Or rather be sent about your own, if you have any; for you cannot suppose that the specimen which you have given of your patient disposition, is likely to have told very much in your favour."

"Then why not teach them the presumption of their hopes, and tell them that you despise them?"

"Because they are my father's friends, and because, whatever their hopes may be, they will probably wait for encouragement before they afford me an opportunity of giving my opinion thereupon."

"But has there been any necessity to give them so much more of your time, than so many more of your smiles than you have bestowed upon me?"

"And is it you who ask this question?—Oh!—is it possible to mete out attentions to those we love with the same indifference which we use towards the rest of the world?—Would nothing, do you think,—no tell-tale countenance,—no treacherous accent betray the secret which it is our interest to maintain? Unkind, to make poor Sibil's pride confess so much!"

"The cavalier did not know whether he ought to feel quite convinced. He counted the rings upon the fingers, which were still locked in his own, three times over.

"Sibil," he at last said, "I cannot bear them to triumph over me even in their own bright fancies. If you are sincere with me, let us anticipate the slow events of time,—let us seek happiness by the readiest means, and, trust me, if it is difficult to obtain consent to our wishes, you are too dear to despair of pardon for having acted without it."

"And you would have me fly with you?" Sibil shrank from the idea;—her pride was no longer assumed in sport. "You do well," she resumed, "to reproach me with the duplicity which I have practised. It is but just to suppose that she who has gone so far, would not scruple to make the love which has been lavished upon her the inducement for her disobedience; that the pride which has yielded to much, would be content to be pursued as a fugitive, and to return as a penitent."

"Then, Sibil, you do not love me?"

"I am not used to make assurances of that kind, any more than I am inclined to submit to the charge of deceit."

"Metinks, Lady Sibil," he replied, "with somewhat of bitterness, 'you very easily take offence to night. It certainly is better to be free from one engagement before we enter upon another.'"

"Sibil's heart beat high, but she did not speak.

"It is possible you may have mistaken your reasons for enjoining me to silence; for it is, no doubt, advisable that your more eligible friends should have the opportunity of speaking first."

"Sibil's heart beat higher, and the tears sprang to her eyes, but her head was turned away.

"We have staid too long," she said, with an effort at composure.

"I thank you, Lady Sibil," he replied, rising haughtily to depart, "for allowing me to come to a right understanding. And now—"

"Her anger never had been more than a flash,—she could hardly believe him serious, and if he was he would soon repent.

"And now," she interrupted him, relapsing into her loveliest look of raiiery, "Childre Wilful would be glad of his picture again?"

"You certainly will oblige me by restoring it."

"Why do you not ask Sir Lubin for it?"

"Lady Sibil, I am serious; and I must beg to remark, that it can be but an unworthy satisfaction to retain it for a boast to your new lovers."

"I do not see that there is any thing to boast of in it. The face is not a particularly handsome one, and as for him for whom it is meant, he has never made a figure in any history excepting his own letters. Here is one in my dressing-case,—I pray you stand still now while I read over the wondrous exploits which you performed in your last battle, for I think you must have looked just as you do now."

"There is no saying whether his resolution would have been firm enough to persist in his dire demand, had not the Lady Sibil's attendant at that moment entered with Sir Lubin's compliments, and it was past the hour when she engaged to ride with him. Childre Wilful's heart was armed with a thicker coat of mail than ever, and his lips writhed into a bitter smile.

"Do not let me detain you, Lady Sibil," he said, "perhaps your gentleman will be good enough to find me the picture amongst your cast-off ornaments."

"This was rather too much, to be exposed in her weakest point to the impatient surprise of her servant.

"Nay—nay," she replied in confusion, "have done for the present;—if you ask me for it to-morrow I will return it."

"I shall not be here to-morrow, and it is hardly compatible with Lady Sibil's pride to detain presents which the donor would resume."

"Her answer was a little indignant,—his rejoinder was a little more provoking,—the maid began to laugh in her sleeve, and Sibil felt herself humiliated. It is but a short step, in mighty spirits, from humiliation to discord; and Sibil soon called in the whole force of her dignity, and conjured up a smile of as much asperity as the Childre's.

"Nay—nay," she exclaimed, "it is not amongst my cast-off ornaments, I mistook it for the similitude of true affection, of generosity and manliness, and have worn it where those qualities deserve to be treasured up."

"The picture was produced from its pretty hiding place, and carelessly tendered to him.

"You will, perhaps, remember," she continued, "that there was a fellow to this picture, and that the original of it has as little inclination as other people to be made a boast of."

"Undoubtedly, Lady Sibil,—it was my intention to make you perfectly easy on that point."

"The little jewel was removed coldly from his breast, and seemed to reproach him as it parted, for it had the same mournful smile with which Sibil sat for it when he was preparing for the wars. He gave it to her and received his own in return. It was yet warm from its sweet depository, and the touch of it thrilled to his soul;—but he was determined for once to act with consistency. As he closed the door he distinguished a faint sob, and a feeling of self-reproach seemed fast coming over him; but then his honour! Was he to endure the possibility of being triumphed over by such an eternal blockhead as Sir Lubin of the Golden Dell?"

"Sibil made her appearance in the drawing-room soon after him, in her riding-dress. Her manner was cold and distant, and she heard him feign business at home without condescending to notice it, only that there was a fever upon her cheek which spoke an unwonted tumult of feeling. Her horse was at the door, and Sir Lubin was ready to escort her down. As she took leave of her cousin, they were both haughty, and both their hands trembled. In a minute she was seen winding through the old avenue. Sir Lubin, who was observed poking his head from his shoulders with all the grace of a goose in a basket, was evidently saying tender things, and, altogether, looking cruelly like a dangerous rival. The Childre drew his breath through his teeth as though they had been set on edge, and moved from the window like a spirit turned out of paradise.

"Sir Lubin did not find his ride very satisfactory. He discovered that it was a fine evening;—made a clever simile about Lady Sibil's cheek and a poppy, and another about her cruelty and a bram-

ble; but they had little or no effect. She answered 'no,' when she ought to have said 'yes,' looked bewildered when he asked her opinion, and, in fact, as he poetically expressed it, was extracting honey from the flowers of her own imagination.

"Will he indeed have the heart to leave me thus?" said Sibil to herself. "Unkind—ungrateful—to take my little treasure from me,—the sole companion of my bosom,—the witness of all the tears I have shed for him, the comforter of all my doubts of his fidelity;—I can never stoop to receive it back,—I never will forgive him,—no, never,—that is, if he be gone."

"And really, when she returned, he was gone. Sibil, however, would not persuade herself that it was not his intention to return; and every night had to take her pride to task for having looked out upon the road all the day. Perhaps he would write; and she stole away, as hereofore, alone, to meet the tardy post a mile off. There were letters for her lord,—for Sir Lubin,—for the Lady Jemima.

"No—no—I want not them. For the Lady Sibil—what for the Lady Sibil?"

"The letters were turned over and over, and still the same deadening sound fell like a knell upon her heart—'Nothing for the Lady Sibil.'"

"She returned unwillingly to her company, and retired, at the first opportunity, to wonder if her cousin was really in earnest,—if he had really deserted her, and whether she had ever given him cause so to do. Her pride would seldom suffer her to weep, and the tears seemed swelling at her heart till each throb was a throb of pain. Sometimes she would bewilder herself with suggesting other reasons than want of inclination for his absence. Might he not wish to return, and be prevented by his family, who had not seen him for so long, and would naturally be importune? Might he not be fearful of writing, lest the letter should fall into hands for which it was not intended, & betray the secret which she had desired him to keep? It surely might be her own over-weening caution that was afflicting her, and he might be as impatient as herself. Her imagination would begin to occupy itself in ideal scenes, until she forgot those which had really occurred, and her hand would rise fondly to her bosom to draw forth the semblance of her suffering cavalier. Alas! it was then that the poor Sibil's deceptive dreams were dispersed. The picture was gone,—was even now, perhaps, the bosom companion of another, who pined her with smiles, and gaily upbraided him for his falsehood. Then again would the flush of shame rush over her cheek, her maiden indignation determine to forget him, and her wilder- wits busy themselves upon plans of teaching him that she had done so.

"In the mean time Sir Lubin began to congratulate himself that he had made an impression. Sibil had lost the spirit to repel his advances as she had done before, and the little she afforded him of her company, was clearly a pretty stratagem to bring him to an explanation. He had a great mind to be cruel in his turn, and lead her heart the dance, as he expressed it, which she had led his,—but then she was very pale, and might have a fit of illness. On the evening when he had resolved to make her happy, Sibil indeed received a letter, but it was from her lover's sister. It was full of the gay rattle which usually characterises the correspondence of hearts which have never known sorrow, but it was other news that Sibil looked for. She toiled through lively descriptions of fetes and finery, and flirtations, scarcely knowing what she read, till, at last her eyes glanced upon the name she sought. She stopped to breathe ere she proceeded, and then Childre Wilful was gone to—, and was paying violent attentions to the Lady Blanche.

"She tore the letter calmly into little strips;—her lips were compressed with beautiful, but stern and desperate determination. That night Sir Lubin made his proposals, and, in the delirium of fancied vengeance, Sibil answered—she knew not what.

"It was not long after that the Childre was returning sadly home from the Lady Blanche. She was very beautiful,—but, oh, she had not the speaking glance of Sibil. She was lofty and high minded; but it was not the sweet pride that fascinated whilst it awed,—it was the aspiring woman, and not the playful and condescending scraph. She was accomplished; but they were the accomplishments approved by the understanding rather than the heart,—the methodical work of education, and stored up for display. But Sibil was accomplished by Heaven; her gifts were like the summer breezes which sported about him,—wild, exquisite, and mysterious, which were the same whether wasted on the desert, or wafted delight to the multitude. She was a lovely line of poetry in a world of prose,—she was a blossom dropped from Paradise to shame all the flowers of the earth. Oh, but Sibil was false! and oh, again, it was just possible that he might be mistaken. He was sadly bewildered, had another bad headache, and was strongly of opinion that it was not the way to forget Sibil to put her in competition with other people. He hardly liked to confess it to himself, but he was not quite sure that, if he had any excuse

which would not compromise his dignity, he would not turn his horse's head towards the hall, and suffer the fiends which were tormenting him to drive him at their own pace.

"It happened that such excuse was not far distant. He had no sooner alighted at home than he was presented with a hasty note, which had been some days awaiting him, from Sibil's father, inviting him,—a film came over his eyes, and the pulsation of his heart was paralysed, inviting him to what he knew would give him great pleasure, to Sibil's wedding!

"Should he send an excuse, and stay at home, and prove that he did not care about it; or should he plunge headlong into their revelry, and spare neither age nor sex of the whole party? No matter, he would consider of it on his way. He gave his steed the spur as though the good animal had been Sir Lubin himself, and set off out to cool his blood, and shake his wits into their places, by a moonlight gallop of a hundred miles.

"The morning was far advanced when he came within sight of the hall. He was almost exhausted; and the preparations for festivity, upon the fine slope of the chase, came over his soul with sickness and dismay. The high blood of his poor animal was barely sufficient to answer the feeble urging of its rider; and the slow stride, which was accompanied by a deeper sob, seemed fast flagging to a stand still. The Childre felt that he was too late. He inquired of a troop of merry-makers round a roasting ox, and found that the wedding cavalcade had set off for the church. He looked down upon the hilt of his sword,—he was still in time for vengeance,—still in time to cut short the bridegroom's triumph,—to disappoint the anticipations of—

Spirits of fury! were there none to inspire a few minutes' vigour into his fainting steed. The steed toiled on as though he had possessed the burning heart of his master;—troops of peasant girls, dressed fantastically, and waving garlands on either side of the road, soon told him that he was near the scene of the sacrifice. They had received a sheep-face duck from the head of the blushing Sir Lubin,—a sprawling wave of his long arm, thrust, in all the pride of silver and satin, from the window of his coach and six. They had beheld the fevered and bewildered loveliness of the Lady Sibil, looking, amongst her bride's maids, intense as a planet amidst its satellites, and they were all in ecstasies, which, if possible, increased his agony. Another lash, another bound, and he turned the corner which brought him full upon the old embowered church, surrounded by the main body of the May-day multitude, and a string of coaches which displayed all the arms in the country. He sprang from his horse, and dashed through them like a meteor. The party were still standing before the altar; and he staggered and restrained his steps to hear how far the ceremony had proceeded.—

There was a dead silence, and all eyes were fixed upon Sibil, who trembled, as it seemed, too much to articulate.

"More water," said some one in a low voice: "she is going to faint again."

"Water was handed to her, and the clergyman repeated,—'Wilt thou take this man for thy wedded husband?'"

"Sibil said nothing, but gasped audibly: her father looked more troubled, and Sir Lubin opened his mouth wider and wider.

"The question was repeated, but still Sibil spoke not.

"It was pronounced a third time,—Sibil shook more violently, and uttered an hysterical scream.

"Oh merciful heaven! she exclaimed, 'it is impossible!—I cannot!—I cannot!'"

"Her astonished lover sprang forward, and received her fainting form in his arms. A glance at each other's countenance was sufficient to explain all their sufferings,—to dissipate all their resentment. Concealment was now out of the question, and their words broke forth at the same instant.

"Oh, faithless! how could you drive me to this dreadful extremity?"

"Sweet Sibil, forgive—forgive me! I will atone for it by such penitence, such devotion, as the world never saw."

"By Jove!" exclaimed the bridegroom, "but I do not like this!"

"By my word!" added the Lady Jemima, "but here is a new lover!"

"By mine honour!" responded the Lady Bridget, "but he is an old one!"

"By my word and honour too," continued the Lady something else, "I suspected it long ago!"

"And by my grey beard," concluded the old Lord, "I wish I had done so too!—Look you, Sir Lubin, Sibil is my only child, and must be made happy her own way. I really thought she had been pining and dying for you, but since it appears I was mistaken, why let us make the best of it. You can be bride's man still, though you cannot be bridegroom, and who knows but in our revels to-night, you may find a lady less liable to change her mind?"

"Sir Lubin did not understand this mode of proceeding, and would have come to high words but for the peculiar expression of Childre Wilful's eye, which kept them bubbling in his throat. He could by no means decide upon what to say. He gave two or three pretty considerable hems, but he cleared the road

in vain, for nothing was coming, and so, at last, he made up his mind to treat the matter with contempt. He bowed to the company with a haughty dive, kicked his long sword, as he turned, between his legs, and strode, or rather rode, out of the church as fast as his dignity would permit. The crowd on the outside, not being aware of what had passed within, and taking it for granted that it was all right that the bridegroom, on such great occasions, should go home alone, wished him joy very heartily and clamorously; and the six horses went off at a long trot, which was quite grand.

"Sibil and her cavalier looked breathlessly for what was to come next.

"The wedding feast must not be lost," said the old Lord; "will nobody be married?"

"Sibil was again placed at the altar, and in the room of Sir Lubin, was handed the Cavalier Wilful.

"Wilt thou take this man for thy wedded husband?" demanded the priest.

"Sibil blushed, and still trembled, but her faintings did not return; and if her voice was low when she spoke the words 'I will,' it was distinct and musical as the clearest note of the nightingale."

Noah Webster, Esq. author of the Spelling Book, has given notice in the Eastern newspapers, that he has completed a Dictionary of our language. "At the expense of twenty years of labor, and thirty thousand dollars in money." He mentions that he made a visit to England, partly with a view to ascertain the real state of the language, and there discovered that no book whatever was considered and received in that country as a standard of orthoepy. He observes incidentally, that no less than seven millions of copies of his Spelling Book have been sold. He thinks the English dictionaries are, all of them, half a century behind the state of science, and hopes that his fellow citizens will be furnished with something better in the one which he is about to publish.

Nat. Gazette.

There are at present building in the several naval arsenals in Great Britain, the following vessels of war, viz: nine three-decked ships, from 100 to 120 guns; six from 80 to 84 guns; twenty-five frigates, to mount 46 guns each; five smaller frigates, of 28 guns each; eight sloops of 18 guns; thirty-one sloops of 10 guns; one cutter; and seven bomb vessels;—in all ninety-six.

A gentleman of the name of Marble has been married to Miss Moss, in defiance of the proverb,— "A rolling stone will never gather moss."

Moderate Accomplishments.—A French paper states that the famous CLARA WESPEL, chief of a band of robbers in Switzerland, is one of the phenomena of the age. She is twenty years old; and a great beauty, of rare acquisitions,—has been the cause of, or an agent in 20 assassinations, fourteen burglaries, 1588 robberies.

AFFECTIONATE PREACHING.

"A preacher ought to speak to his audience as a father would talk to his children, with an affectionate tenderness. In the most awful denunciations of the Divine displeasure, an air of unaffected meekness should be preserved, that while, with unsparing fidelity, we declare the whole counsel of God, it may appear we are actuated by a genuine spirit of compassion. A hard and unfeeling manner of denouncing the threatenings of the word of God, is not only barbarous and inhuman, but calculated, by inspiring disgust, to rob them of all their efficacy. If the awful part of our message, which may be styled the burden of the Lord, ever fall with due weight on our hearers, it will be when it is delivered with a trembling hand and faltering lips; & we may then expect them to realize its solemn import, when they perceive that we ourselves are ready to sink under it."

"Of whom I have told you before," said St. Paul, "and now tell you weeping, that they are the enemies of the cross of Christ." What force does that affecting declaration derive from these tears? An affectionate manner insinuates itself into the heart, renders it soft and pliable, and disposes it to imbibe the sentiments and follow the impulse of the speaker. Whoever has attended to the effect of addresses from the pulpit, must have perceived how much of their impression depends upon this quality, which gives to sentiments comparatively trite, a power over the mind, beyond what the most striking and original conceptions possess without it."—Hall.

Eternity.—The following beautiful answer by a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb School at Paris contains a sublimity of conception scarcely to be equalled:—

"What is eternity?" was the question to which he immediately answered, "The life time of the Almighty."